

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, today H.R. 4868 will, in part, designate San Antonio's International Airport as a point of entry.

Later today in this Chamber we will congratulate Mexico on its recent democratic elections, making this airport designation a timely one due to the City of San Antonio's close cultural and business relationship with Mexico.

This airport designation is important to my city so that it can further develop its business ties with Mexico that have already expanded since the approval of NAFTA.

However, significant barriers exist for the private aircraft operator that result in extra time and cost due to interim stops that must be made for Customs processing before coming to San Antonio.

Both business and trade leaders have indicated that business will be helped if San Antonio could receive non-commercial aircraft from Mexico on short notice. Several of San Antonio's large corporations have expanded business trade with Mexico and fly private aircraft into Mexico on a regular basis.

Finally, San Antonio is well equipped to handle a point-of-entry flight, as U.S. Customs has a significant presence at the San Antonio International Airport.

In closing, I want to express special thanks to all members of the Committee on Ways and Means for making this a reality for San Antonio and their assistance.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. WISE) my colleague and classmate.

Mr. WISE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, I thank the members of the majority and minority on the Committee on Ways and Means for bringing this bill to the floor.

In a lot of times in the sweeping debates on major trade policy a bill will pass, and then it is necessary to go back and realize there were certain situations that were not dealt with or perhaps the law of unintended consequences took effect. That is what this bill is about.

I just want to say that there are provisions in this bill that are important to working men and women across our country, certainly in my State of West Virginia. I am very grateful to the chairman and ranking member of the Committee on Ways and Means for putting this bill together, for bringing it to the floor, and for recognizing sometimes the law of unintended consequences and working to make our working men and women much more competitive.

So I think this is an important bill. I rise strongly in support and urge its adoption tonight.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues, in conclusion, please, as we can see clearly, this is a bill that is noncontroversial. We enjoy good, strong bipartisan support. I ask all my colleagues to get on board and vote for H.R. 4868.

Mr. MANZULLO. Mr. Speaker, last March, I introduced a miscellaneous tariff correction bill (H.R. 3715) to help keep the remaining cathode ray tube and computer display screen manufacturers in the United States. After careful review by the Administration and the Ways and Means Committee, this bill was changed to provide a 3-year duty suspension on monochrome glass envelopes. Also, my office has been given assurances that the permanent removal of the tariff on monochrome glass envelopes will be an item of discussion during the next round of global trade talks.

Monochrome glass envelopes are used to make cathode ray tubes that provide the "light" behind the computer monitor. When the tariff on monochrome glass envelopes was first proposed, there were American manufacturers of this product. But over the last few years, the final American manufacturer of monochrome glass envelopes decided to get out of the business. Thus, the tariff duty designed to provide a modest level of protection for U.S. makers of monochrome glass envelopes no longer serves its purpose. In fact, the import duty is now hurting the international competitiveness of U.S. cathode ray tube and computer display screen manufacturers.

Other foreign competitors are able to purchase monochrome glass envelopes without this tariff. Thus, they are able to price their computer monitors in the U.S. more competitively than U.S. manufacturers of equivalent product. Mr. Speaker, there should not be a U.S.-government imposed incentive for Americans to buy foreign computer display screens! That's why I ask my colleagues to support the Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act of 2000 because section 1247 of this legislation waives the import tariff on monochrome glass envelopes for three years. We need to remove the import tariff on monochrome glass envelopes so that American manufacturers of cathode ray tubes and computer monitors can compete on a more equal footing with their foreign counterparts.

Finally, I want to thank the chairman of the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee, Mr. CRANE, the ranking minority member, Mr. LEVIN, and the staff of the subcommittee for all the hard work that went into including the 3-year duty suspension of monochrome glass envelopes in H.R. 4868.

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. HUTCHINSON). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. CRANE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4868, as amended.

The question was taken.

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX and the

Chair's prior announcement, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the provisions of clause 8, rule XX, the Chair will now put the question on each motion to suspend the rules on which further proceedings were postponed in the order in which that motion was entertained.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

H.R. 4806, by the yeas and nays;

H. Con. Res. 372, by the yeas and nays; and

H.R. 4868, by the yeas and nays.

The Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the time for any electronic vote after the first such vote in this series.

CARL ELLIOTT FEDERAL BUILDING

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The pending business is the question of suspending the rules and passing the bill, H.R. 4806.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. LATOURETTE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 4806, on which the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 411, nays 0, not voting 23, as follows:

[Roll No. 436]

YEAS—411

Abercrombie	Boswell	Cramer
Ackerman	Boucher	Crane
Aderholt	Boyd	Crowley
Allen	Brady (PA)	Cummings
Andrews	Brady (TX)	Cunningham
Archer	Brown (FL)	Danner
Armey	Brown (OH)	Davis (FL)
Baca	Bryant	Davis (IL)
Bachus	Burr	Davis (VA)
Baird	Burton	Deal
Baker	Buyer	DeFazio
Baldacci	Callahan	DeGette
Baldwin	Calvert	Delahunt
Ballenger	Camp	DeLauro
Barcia	Campbell	DeLay
Barr	Canady	DeMint
Barrett (NE)	Cannon	Deutsch
Barrett (WI)	Capps	Diaz-Balart
Bartlett	Capuano	Dickey
Becerra	Cardin	Dicks
Bentsen	Carson	Dingell
Bereuter	Castle	Dixon
Berkley	Chabot	Doggett
Berman	Chambliss	Dooley
Berry	Chenoweth-Hage	Doollittle
Biggert	Clayton	Doyle
Bilbray	Clement	Dreier
Bilirakis	Clyburn	Duncan
Bishop	Coble	Dunn
Blagojevich	Coburn	Ehlers
Bliley	Collins	Ehrlich
Blumenauer	Combest	Emerson
Blunt	Condit	Engel
Boehlert	Conyers	English
Boehner	Cook	Eshoo
Bonilla	Cooksey	Etheridge
Bonior	Costello	Evans
Bono	Cox	Everett
Borski	Coyne	Farr